and cotton in Andhra Pradesh and these are widely circuited tor the benefit of farmers of Andhra Pradesh.

(c) Need based research priorities are fixed after critical review of the research programmes. These research programmes have paid dividends in realising on an average enhanced productivity and production of these crops over the years.

(d) to (f) Questicm does not arise.

**Achcivcmcnt made under Technology Mission on diary dcvlcopmcnt**

3232. DR. Y. LAKSHMl PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to State:

(a) the year of inception of the Technology Mission on Dairy Development in the Country;

(b) whether any review has been made on the achievement made in Dairy Development in the country;

(c) if so, the achievement made in Orissa in the matter during the Eighth Five Year Plan period; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE: (SHRI SOMPAL): (a) The Technology Mission on Dairy Developmcat was launched in 1988.

(b) The programmes of TMDD are periodically reviewed by the National Empowered Committee of the Mission.

(c) and (d) The TMDD details and coordinates the programmes and activities of various agencies involved in Animal Husbandry and Diary Development.

The cumulative progress made in the State of Orissa upto the end of Eighth Plan Period i.e. upto 31.3.1997 is as under:

| SI. No. | Activities | Achievements |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | No. of District covered | 14 |
| 2. | No. of Dairy co-operative Societies organised | 1129 |
| 3. | No. of farmer members | 79254 |
| 4. | Milk procurement | 67150 Kg. per day. |
| 5. | Milk Marketing | 90130 Litres per day. |

Orissa has registered a growth rate of 1561 in society membership per annum during the period from 1988-%.

**गेंहूं का खरीद मूल्य**

3233. **श्री राधाकिशन मालवीय**: क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने कृषि लागत में वृद्धि को देखते हुए गेंहुं के खरीद मूल्य में वृद्धि करने का निर्णय लिया है;

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों में खरीद मूल्य कितना था तथा कृषि लागत में कितनी वृद्धि हुई; और

(ग) वर्तमान में खरीद मूल्य कितना है?

**कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सोम पाल)**: (क) से (ग) 1998-99 में विपणन की जाने वाली गेंहू की 1997-98 में विपणन की जाने वाली गेंहूं की 1997-98 की फसल के न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य 455 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल पहले ही घोषित कर दिए गए हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, सरकार ने 1.4.1998 से 30.6.98 की अवधि के दौरान सार्वजनिक एजेंसियों को बिक्री के लिए 55 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल केन्द्रीय बोनस दिया है। 1998-99 की फसल के न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य अभी देय नहीं हैं। निम्नलिखित विवरण पिछले तीन वर्षो

के दौरान गेंहू के न्यूनतम समर्थन तथा उत्पादन की लागत को दर्शाता है।

(रु. प्रति क्विं)

| फसल वर्ष | न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य | उत्पादन की प्रक्षेपित लागत की रेंज (सी.3) |
|---|---|---|
| 1995-96 | 380 | 353—454 |
| 1996-97 | 415* | 338—513 |
| 1997-98 | 455* | 360—479 |

*इसके अलावा, सरकार ने सार्वजनिक एजेंसियों को बिक्री हेतु देय 1.4.97 से 30.6.97 तक की अवधि के दौरान 60 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल तथा 1.4.98 से 30.6.98 के दौरान 55 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल का केन्द्रीय बोनस दिया है।

**Foodgraiiu production by 2002 A.D.**

3234. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Will the PRIME MINSITER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the target of foodgrains production by the year 2002 is 225 million tonnes;

(b) whether this works out to a growth rate of 4.3 per cent per annum; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government to ensure this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL): (a) and (b) The Draft Ninth Five Year Plan (1997—2002) prepared by the Planning Commission has fixed a target of 231 million tonnes for the year 2001-02 which works out to a compound growth rate of 3.05 per cent per anni\m. However, this is being reviewed in the light of the National Agenda for Governance which aims at doubling food production and making India hunger free in the ten years.

(c) In order to realise the full potential of growth of every region, a regionally differentiated strategy for agricultural development has been evolved giving adequate emphasis on the timely avilablity of credit, insurance coverage, inputs, transfer of technology and upgradation of skills.

**Beneficiaries of Crop Insurance Scheme**

3235. SHRI BHAGABAN MAJHI: Will the PRIME MINSITER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of farmers benefited by the Crop Insurance Scheme after its introduction. State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken by Governmnet to popularise the scheme in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL): (a) A Statement indicating State-wise details of number of farmers benefitted under the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS) from 1985-86 to 1996-97 is annexed *(See below).*

(b) Steps have been taken from time to time to pupularise Crop Insurance. These include organizing Workshops and Awareness programmes by the implementing agenceis *i.e.* General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC) for the official of State Governments, financial institutions and the farmers. In addition, pamphlets (in Insurance are the agricultural by the State vernacular language) on Crop distributed/displayed in exhibitions organised authorities.

**Statement**

*State-wise details fo farmers benefited under Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme from 1985-86 to 1996-97*

| SI. No. | State | Number of farmers benefitted |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 18,51,600 |
| 2. | Assam | 18,266 |
| 3. | Bihar | 7,37,857 |
| 4. | Goa | 3,019 |
| 5. | Gujarat | 27,26,305 |
| 6. | Himachal Pradesh | 6,110 |